



The Rumford Press
BINDERS.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY.
Annual Town Meeting

17 D '95

Cost.....No.....IN

CLAREMONT,

HOLDEN

MARCH 9, 10, AND 11, 1869,

TOGETHER WITH THE

FINANCIAL AND SCHOOL

REPORTS.



CLAREMONT, N. H.:

PRINTED AT THE EAGLE OFFICE.

PROCEEDINGS

Annual Session

CLARK COUNTY

MARCH 10, 1888

FINANCIAL AND SCHOOL

REPORTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE State Library Financial Report

17 D '95

FOR THE

Cost.....

No.....

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1869.

VALUATION OF TOWN, APRIL 1, 1868.

Real Estate, including factories and machinery,	\$1,375,850 00
Personal Estate,	583,432 00
Nine hundred and sixty-four Polls, \$150 00 each,	144,600 00

Total valuation,	\$2,103,882 00
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The rate of taxation is \$1 63 in money, and 10 cents in labor on \$100 00,

The amount of tax required to be assessed by law and by vote of town is as follows:

For State Tax,	\$10056 25
County Tax,	4974 49
Schooling as required by law,	4022 50
Legal expenses of town,	4000 00
Paying debts and interest,	7000 00
Soldiers' Monument,	2000 00
Street lights,	200 00
Repairs of Park,	500 00
Add about 4 3-4 per cent.,	1567 97
Tax on Dogs,	134 00

Whole am't of tax assessed on Town,	\$34455 21
School house tax in District No. 1,	787 50
" " District No. 17,	335 28
" " District No. 12,	83 90

\$35661 89

RECEIPTS.

OR AMOUNT RECEIVED BY J. L. FARWELL, TREASURER, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1, 1869.

Cash rec'd from C. M. Bingham, Treasurer,	\$674 53
W. O. Chapin, on note,	600 00
A. Burrill,	25 00
T. B. Rossiter, note,	300 00
S. M. Wood,	265 00
R. Rice, note,	55 00
T. B. Rossiter, note,	200 00
J. Mitchell, "	1000 00
S. M. Wood,	81 00
H. P. Shedd, "	200 00
T. Bailey, "	1800 00
S. Brown, "	450 00
G. L. Fisher, "	100 00
A. D. Johnson, "	490 00
L. Way, "	400 00
A. Burrill,	30 00
Rent of Cemetery land,	33 75
License,	10 00
J. W. Bradley,	800 00
" " "	800 00
Show license,	20 00
Bear Skin,	4 00
A. Burrill,	50 00
Rent of Cemetery land,	33 75
Keene, support of pauper,	17 00
Circus license,	30 00
License Opera Troupe,	10 00
A. Burrill,	50 00
County of Sullivan,	360 46
J. W. Bradley,	700 00
" " "	800 00
" " "	2000 00
Rent of Cemetery land,	33 75
Charlestown, taxes,	44 00
J. W. Bradley,	2000 00
A. Burrill,	30 00
J. W. Bradley,	1400 00
A. Burrill,	35 00

Rent of school lands,	\$49 74
J. W. Bradley,	500 00
A. Burrill,	140 00
State Treasurer,	1679 48
J. W. Bradley,	1600 00
" " "	2500 00
Rent Cemetery land,	33 75
A. Burrill,	70 00
J. W. Bradley,	400 00
County of Sullivan,	302 42
Newport tax,	62 85
J. W. Bradley,	1800 00
J. P. Rounsevel,	73 35
J. W. Bradley,	3000 00
A. Burrill,	181 12
S. M. Wood,	100 00
T. R. Gowdy,	120 16
J. W. Bradley,	1800 00
J. W. Bradley,	200 00
Sale of Bonds,	96424 33
	<hr/>
	\$126969 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Repairs on highways and bridges,	535 05
Schooling,	4488 00
Ringin Bells,	150 51
Support of Poor,	1112 13
Abatement of taxes,	271 69
Building School Houses,	1201 00
Paying Debt of Town,	92874 64
Damages on Sheep,	110 50
Repairs on Town House,	1000 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid for Stamps,	10 00
Nevers, burying horses,	3 50
A. Burrill, services at Town House,	16 25
H. L. Hubbard, for stove,	11 00
G. N. Farwell, damages by water,	86 50
T. B. Fletcher, damages on highway,	5 00

47	I. Hitchcock, gas and repairing lanterns,	\$105 00
00	Hatch & Co., printing bonds,	238 30
00	H. Baker, repairing gate at cemetery,	1 58
01	F. A. Briggs, table for Town House,	3 75
00	T. Hart, damages on highway,	20 00
00	Allen, fees &c.,	6 00
07	I. Hitchcock, gas and fixtures,	134 00
00	E. L. Cushing, legal advice,	10 00
00	F. Locke, slate and service,	20 00
00	G. W. Merrifield, stationery,	15 45
00	H. C. Fitch, gas fixtures,	8 00
00	S. S. Rand, for lantern,	4 50
00	Clar. Man'g Co., printing books &c.,	93 00
00	O. F. R. Waite, for War History,	375 00
00	C. Benton, wood for Town Hall,	42 00
00	J. H. Rugg, lighting gas,	27 00
01	A. Wood, lumber,	9 34
00	A. Briggs, insurance policy	150 00
00	E. W. Moore, labor,	19 65
00	I. Hitchcock, for gas,	61 00
00	G. F. Temilton,	2 00
00	I. Hitchcock, for gas,	90 00
00	S. S. Rand, labor,	75
00	R. Petty, water trough,	3 00
00	N. Young, sawing wood,	1 00
00	A. Wood, lumber,	3 84
00	Putnam & Pierce, for street light,	7 08
00	G. A. Stone, labor,	2 35
00	G. W. Merrifield, stationery,	4 05
00	F. S. Chellis, water trough,	3 00
00	W. H. H. Allen surveying,	15 00
00	A. A. Watson, damages on highway,	5 00
00	M. L. Jewett & Co., Town House,	1 32
00	A. Spaulding, labor,	4 00
00	C. Harwood, labor,	2 25
00	H. P. Shedd, lease on cemetery,	12 36
00	L. Ainsworth, labor,	3 75
00	Ira Colby Jr., legal service,	35 00
00	A. H. Danforth, Sundry bills,	12 75
00	Monadnock Mill Co.,	33 74
00	T. R. Gowdy, stationery &c.,	15 43
00	O. Newton, jack screw and work,	7 50
00	G. H. Stowell, glass &c.,	1 80

S. P. Fiske, on account of monument 600 00

3342 84

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

John L. Farwell, pay of Engine men,	370 00
O. D. Blood, Ch. Engineer,	36 45
E. H. Jacques,	5 00
Daniel J. Livingston,	5 00
Wakefield Cook,	4 00
Granville Rowell,	18 00
O. D. Blood,	83 93
M. L. Jewett & Co.,	65
Wakefield Cooke,	8 00
Albert E. Parmelee,	10 00

\$541 03

TOWN OFFICERS.

R. H. Jewett, Policeman, 1867,	18 50
John M. Milton, " 1867,	10 00
Arnold Briggs, Selectman, 1867,	20 00
Francis Locke, " 1867,	16 00
Henry C. Cowles, " 1867,	20 00
W. H. Smith, Police, 1868,	7 00
James Goodwin, Auditor, 1866,	10 00
Henry L. Hubbard, Constable, 1868,	40 00
A. H. Danforth, Selectman, 1868,	241 00
" " " Overseer Poor, 1868,	46 00
Laban Ainsworth, Selectman, 1868,	193 00
John W. Jewett, Selectman, "	219 00
Ormond D. Blood, Constable, 1868,	9 00
Aurelius Dickinson, Auditor, 1867,	15 00
H. W. Parker, Auditor, 1866, and 1867,	20 00
E. L. Goddard, " 1864, 1866 & 1867,	30 00
J. W. Bradley, Collector, 1868,	150 00
Roswell H. Jewett, Police, 1868,	12 00
T R. Gowdy, Town Clerk, "	57 96
Geo. L. Drewry, Policeman, "	10 00
O. B. Way, School Committee,	100 00
F. W. Towle,	15 00
H. S. Parmelee,	24 00
J L Farwell, Treasurer,	75 00

\$1358 46

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Amount of money raised by law,	\$4022 50
" " rec'd for rent of school lands,	50 57
" " Literary Fund,	189 72
" " R. R. tax,	7 71
" " Balance of dog tax,	217 50
	————\$4488 00

Which is divided by vote of Town, 60.00 to each district, and the remainder by the scholars, which gives to 1116 scholars, \$3.00 each.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
No. 1	259	\$837	12	9	87
2	38	180	13	19	117
3	31	153	14	28	144
4	30	150	15	128	444
5	37	171	16	13	99
6	17	111	17	312	996
7	33	159	18	31	153
8	25	135	19	11	93
9	47	201			————
10	9	87			\$4488
11	37	171			

STATEMENT

OF G. N. FARWELL, TREASURER FOR THE BUILDING COM. OF THE STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL, FOR THE TOWN OF CLAREMONT.

1866-'67.	By cash received of Paran Stevens, as donation for the construction of the High School Building,	\$11658 49
1868, Apr. 7.	By cash received from Town Treasurer as per orders drawn by the Selectmen,	10500 00
	By sale of fence, &c.,	10 00
		————\$22168 49
To cash paid on B. P. Gilman's orders, agent for Building Committee,	\$21771 70	
	Cash on hand to bal.,	396 79
		————\$22 168 49

RECAPITULATION OF ORDER ACCOUNT.

Repairs on highways and bridges,	535 05
Schooling,	4488 00
Ringing bells,	150 51
Support of poor,	1112 13
Abatement of taxes,	271 69
Building school houses,	1201 00
Paying debt of town,	92874 64
Paying interest,	8184 12
Damages on sheep by dogs,	110 50
Incidental expenses,	2342 84
Repairs on Town House,	1000 00
Fire department,	541 03
Town officers,	1358 46
High school house building committee,	10500 00
Stevens High School Prudential Com,	1800 00

PAUPER ACCOUNT,

OR COST OF SUPPORTING THE POOR.

Amount of property on Town Farm,	
March, 1868,	\$2496 66
Int. on Town Farm and personal property,	269 77
Due from County, March 1st, 1868,	61 33
Paid by Selectmen,	1112 13
	<hr/>
	\$3930 89

Amount of property at Town Farm,	
March 1869.	\$2415 42
Rec'd from County, Towns, &c.,	
support of poor,	679 88
Due from County, unsettled,	72 23
Due from County of Merrimack,	7 50
	<hr/>
	\$3175 03

Net cost of supporting Poor,	\$764 86
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LIQUOR AGENCY.

Amt. Liquors on hand, Mar. 1, 1868,		\$220 54
" " " " " 1869,	166 62	
Paid into Treasury by Agent,	120 16	
Result showing profit,		66 24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$286 78	\$286 78

Amt. rec'd for sales,		\$1604 40
" paid for Liquors,	\$1277 11	
" " Freight,	32 13	
" " Agent's Salary,	175 00	
" " into Treasury,	120 16	
		<hr/> \$1604 40

LIABILITIES OF THE TOWN.

Bonded debt,	88000 00
Interest from January 1st, 1869,	880 00
Bal. of appropriation for High School building,	2000 00
" " " " Soldiers' Monument,	2400 00
" " " " High School,	700 00
Park,	500 00
Orders not paid,	181 63
	<hr/> \$94661 63

ASSETS.

Balance in Treasury, March 1869,	\$1451 54
Due from Sullivan County,	72 23
Due from Cemetery land,	33 75
" " Collector, 1864,	120 65
" " " 1867,	304 00
" " " 1868, not including interest,	993 52
" " Merrimack County,	7 50
" the Town from sale of Town Farm,	3500 00
Personal property, at Town Farm estimated,	1500 00
	<hr/> \$7983 19

BONDED DEBT.

The Treasurer reports the debt of the town to be \$88,000, and interest from January 1, 1869, which has been funded into twenty year bonds, at par, in accordance with votes passed at the regular town meeting, in March, 1868. On July 1, 1869, \$2,000 of the bonds will be paid in accordance with the provisions of the sinking fund, which will reduce the debt to \$86,000.

The Treasurer reports the bonds firmly held and sought for as a permanent investment.

The Town Farm has also been sold for \$3,500.00, which, with the sale of the Personal Property on the Farm, will amount to a sum about equal to the immediate liabilities of the town.

H. W. PARKER,	} Auditors.
E. L. GODDARD	
WM. E. TUTHERLY.	

PROCEEDINGS.

At a legal Town Meeting duly notified and held at Claremont, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March, 1869, the following officers were chosen :

MODERATOR.

EDWIN VAUGHAN.

TOWN CLERK.

THOMAS R. GOWDEY.

SELECTMEN.

ALBERT H. DANFORTH,
JOHN W. JEWETT,
LABAN AINSWORTH.

TREASURER,

JOHN L. FARWELL.

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.

OSMAN B. WAY.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES W. BRADLEY.

HIGHWAY SURVEYORS.

George W. Blodgett,
Chester Benton,
Algernon S. Sperrin,
Ruel Pike,
Isaac H. Long,
George Deane,
Peter Haubrich,
John S. Lovell,
Aaron Brown,
Sylvester Bartlett,
John Leet,

James Cassady,
Melvin Proctor,
Horace Sprague,
A. K. P. Butterfield,
Harvey Case,
Cyrenus Dana,
Daniel Perkins,
Henry Freeman,
Levi B. Judkins,
Tolman E. Fifield,
Sylvester P. Read,
George Freeto,
Charles C. Cook,
William D. Morgan,
Samuel P. Thrasher,
Charles L. W. Thomas,
William Clark,
Solon Swift,
Abner Stowell,
Joseph G. Briggs.

HOG REEVES.

Jesial Gove,
Charles Osgood,
Josiah Wilson,
William Breck,
Sanford Colburn.

SURVEYORS OF WOOD.

George W. Blodgett,
George W. Fitch,

George Straw,
John Tyler,
Ormond D. Blood,
John W. Collins,
Joseph W. Osgood,
J. W. Pierce,
David Dodge,
David R. Roys.

SEALER WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

Thomas R. Gowdy.

SEALER OF LEATHER.

Edward J. Tenney.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Lewis W. Randall,
Leonard P. Fisher,
B. P. Gilman,
William D. Morgan,
Samuel Richardson, Jr.
William H. Briggs.

POUND KEEPER.

Leonard Jones.

FENCE VIEWERS.

George W. Blodgett,
John S. Walker,
Edward D. Baker.

AUDITORS.

Edward L. Goddard,
Hosea W. Parker,
Russell W. Farwell.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

John S. Walker,
Hosea W. Parker,
Ira Colby, Jr.,
Nathaniel Tolles,
Osman B. Way.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Edward L. Goddard,
Hiram Webb,
William Ellis,
George N. Farwell

Votes for State and County Officers.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Onslow Stearns,	544
John Bedell,	259

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Samuel D. Quarles,	558
Michael T. Donahoe,	257

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Jacob Benton,	556
Hosea W. Parker,	254

COUNCILLOR.

Samuel W. Hale,	555
Martin Chase,	258

SENATOR,

Ira Colby, Jr.,	500
Daniel W. Johnson,	288

TREASURER.

Thomas P. Smith,	556
Thomas Whipple,	258

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Arthur H. Ingram,	557
John Towne,	258

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Elias Powers,	556
Charles E. Jackson,	258

Appointments by the Selectmen.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

Albert H. Danforth.

CONSTABLES.

Alfred Burrill,
Samuel C. Bailey,
Samuel W. Nevers,
George W. Fitch,
Nathaniel W. Brown.

POLICE.

George Farrington,

Henry L. Hubbard,
Charles S. Allen,
Roswell H. Jewett,
George L. Drury.

ENGINEERS.

Edwin W. Tolles, (Chief)
Edward J. Tenney,
Ira Colby, Jr.,
Francis F. Haskell,
William Clark,
Henry Patten.

Votes Passed.

Voted, To raise the sum of three hundred dollars to supply the deficiency of the Stevens High School the past year.

Voted, To raise the sum of three thousand dollars for the Stevens High School the present year.

Voted, To raise the sum of three thousand dollars in addition to what we are required by law, for the support of Common Schools the present year.

Voted, To raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the repairs on highways and bridges the present year.

Voted, To raise the sum of five thousand dollars for the legal expenses of the town the present year.

Voted, To raise the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars to pay the indebtedness and interest on Bonds of the town the present year.

Voted, That the School money be divided one hundred dollars to each School District and the balance by the scholar.

Voted, To pay engine men five dollars a year, and twenty-five cents per hour when at fires.

Voted, That the Selectmen be instructed to refund to District No. 12 one hundred dollars which was lost by fire.

Voted, That the Selectmen be directed to procure a Seal for the use of the town which shall be a circle in which shall be engraved—"Town of Claremont, New Hampshire, Incorporated 1764.

Voted, To raise the sum of two hundred dollars for Street Lights.

Voted, That John S. Walker be a committee to ascertain what the Toll Bridge across Connecticut River can be purchased for, and what the citizens of Weathersfield will do in reference thereto.

Voted, To discontinue the highway leading from Main Street to the highway leading from the Monadnock Mills to the Baptist meeting house.

Voted, To pass over Article 17 in reference to the town farm and the house and lot near the Cemetery.

Voted, To pay the Moderator fifteen dollars for his services as Moderator.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

In accordance with the usual custom, the Chief Engineer would respectfully submit the following report :

The Fire Department remains, in the main, the same that it was at the time of the last report. We think it has lost none of its efficiency, but on the whole, is now in as good working order as ever before.

The organization and drill of the Engine Companies throughout the year has been excellent, and the apparatus has at all times been kept in good condition and ready for immediate use.

We have had but two alarms of fire during the year and it is but justice to speak in terms of the highest commendation of the conduct of both the officers and men on those occasions. We would, however, renew our recommendation of last year, for the formation of a Hook and Ladder Company; further experience having only impressed more strongly upon us the importance of that arm of the service. And in this connection we would also recommend an increase of amount paid to Firemen, let it be such that there may be an inducement for the best men to enter the service, and be some adequate compensation for the labor and exposure to which they are subjected.

The Reservoirs we have, are in good repair and well supplied with water; but there are several points where new ones should be constructed, among which, we would mention the vicinity of the residence of Samuel P. Fiske, the southerly part of Pleasant Street, and Lower Village in the vicinity of Stephen F. Rossiter's.

There has been from time to time examination of dwellings and buildings in regard to security from fire, and manner of keeping ashes, with satisfactory results.

The expenses of the department have been much less than usual, being for repairs, &c., \$120.38. To which will have to be added amount due engine men, April 1st, to show the entire expenses of the year.

We would, in conclusion, recommend improvements and increase of appliances for extinguishing fires, as the cheapest and best insurance of the property of our citizens.

O. D. BLOOD.

Claremont, March 10, 1869.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1869.

FELLOW CITIZENS : In presenting my annual School Report on former occasions, it has been my custom to notice each school separately ; but to do this where many have been very similar in their character, involves much unpleasant repetition, and occupies space which at this time can be more profitably devoted to other objects. Believing it is better to converse with the teachers and pupils, as well as with parents, relative to the best interests of their schools, and point out their defects, with the manner in which to improve, while the term is in session, than to wait and criticize them through the report, when it is too late to apply a remedy, I have, during my visits in the several school rooms, endeavored, so far as was in my power, to correct the evil and encourage the good influences which might be operating at any time, and come to my knowledge. In this way I have had opportunity to say all that seemed necessary of a personal character, and shall here only refer to the schools individually in the tabular report.

I am aware that a successful teacher is pleased to see his or her name appear in a report. I confess that no person is more deserving of praise : but for all practical purposes a recommendation from the Superintendent is more valuable, and, if desired, I shall be happy to furnish any teacher with such a certificate as the case may merit.

While I am obliged to report our school system as yet in a very imperfect state, and incapable of yielding but a small share of the benefits which a well regulated system is calculated to afford, it is with pleasure that I can announce that during the past year we have had many faithful and efficient teachers, a good number of excellent schools, few positive failures, and have enjoyed a degree of prosperity that compares favorably with former years.

TABULAR REPORT.

The following Table gives such Statistics as will be of general interest.

No. of District.	Name of Prudential Com.	Am't of money.	Department.	Summer, Fall and Winter.	Names of Teachers.	No. of scholars attending.	Average attendance.	Length of school in weeks.	Whole No. of scholars ret'd by Selectmen.
1	Wm. Clark.	\$837	Gram. Int. Pri'y.	S	Sybil M. Patrick.....	63	43	10	259
				F	Susan B. Carlton.....	60	49	10	
				W	Jennie V. Greene.....	48	37	12	
				S	Annie M. Deane.....	51	42	10	
				F	.....do.....do.....	47	31	10
				W	.....do.....do.....	42	32	12
				S	Stella V. Marsh.....	30	22	6 ¹ / ₂	
				F	Mary S. Pettegrew....	30	24	10	
				W	Annie E. Bliss.....	31	23	12	
2	S. C. Towne.	180	Mix'd	S	Ellen M. Cassidy.....	29	26	11	40
				W	Merial A. Whipple....	33	28	12	
3	C. Densmore.	153		S	Frank A. Densmore....	16	14	13	
				W	Geo. F. Whitcomb.....	25	20	12	
4	J. H. Lewis.	150		S	Charlotte M. Lewis....	15	13	11	
				W	Belle H. Lewis.....	20	15	11	
5	Wm. Ellis.	171		S	Lucy J. Ellis.....	14	10	10	
				F	.....do.....do.....	17	12	10
				W	Carrie E. Wightman....	11	9	9	
6	J. C. Cassidy.	110		S	Ellen M. Cassidy.....	6	5	7	
				W	Anna E. Colby.....	8	6	11	
7	A. C. Dodge.	159	Gram. Pri'y.	S	Susie E. Kempton.....	21	15	10	33
				W	Henry C. Sanders.....	32	28	12	
8	C. H. Long.	135		S	Fannie Hubbard.....	12	8	12	
				W	Amos G. Hubbard.....	19	14	12	
9	T. B. Fletcher	201		S	Frank M. Bailey.....	25	20	9	
				F	.....do.....do.....	27	17	14
				W	.....do.....do.....	26	17	10
10	L. Gaffney.	87		S	Addie J. Johnson.....	4	4	9	
				W	.....do.....do.....	8	6	10
11	W. Bartlett.	171		S	Mary J. Sanborn.....	20	16	10	
				W	.....do.....do.....	29	22	10
12	R. R. Bowman.	87	Gram. Pri'y.	S	Jennie M. Jones.....	10	9	10	19
				W	.....do.....do.....	11	10	11
13	W. Chaffin.	117		S	Luella M. Freeman....	9	6	11	
				W	Laurie A. Thrasher....	10	9	11	
14	Eben. Laws.	144		S	Meda P. Copeland.....	15	11	12	
				W	.....do.....do.....	21	17	14
15	G. Rowell.	444		S	Julia E. Roys.....	34	26	10	
				F	Kate R. Cotton.....	31	24	10	
				W	Eliza J. Kendall.....	38	33	10	
				S	Stella M. Slader.....	28	23	10	
				F	Alice Dean.....	27	20	10	
				W	.....do.....do.....	27	22	10
16	J. Harriman.	99	Mix'd	S	Hattie L. Rossiter....	6	3	8	13
				W	Flora G. Smith.....	8	5	13	
18	E. W. Tolles.	153		S	Cornelia A. Derby....	23	20	10	
				W	Mary S. Pettegrew....	23	18	11	
19	G. C. Grannis.	93		S	Annie E. Gilmore.....	4	3	10	
				W	Martha A. Grannis....	7	5	10	
17		996							
		\$4487							
									312
									1116

Whole number of different scholars attending school during the year, including Dist. No. 17, 826

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL.

Although the High School is not under my supervision, the influence which it exerts upon the district schools, and the interests of the town generally, is so marked and pleasing, that I here desire to congratulate the friends of education and especially the scholars upon its completion, and also to join them in expressing the gratitude felt throughout the community, toward our former distinguished townsman, Paran Stevens, for the interest he has so generously manifested in the mental and moral welfare of the rising generation in this place. We cannot too deeply appreciate his liberality, or too long hold him in grateful remembrance. Nor can we too zealously follow his example in elevating our standard of education. It should be a matter of laudable pride to the citizens of Claremont, that there is now in our very midst a school where every boy may be prepared for entering any college in the land, and every girl secure an education which, for thoroughness and extent of purpose, is scarce inferior to any Female Seminary in New England.

Never before were such inducements offered to the young in this community; and it has been with no ordinary pleasure that I have witnessed a good degree of appreciation on the part of scholars of the superior advantages now proffered them. More than one hundred local students, representing nearly every school district, have already entered this school, and those left behind are looking forward with fond anticipations to the time when they, too, may be among the number, and are consequently manifesting unwonted zeal in their efforts to thoroughly master the branches in the lower departments.

This is the first great step towards organizing a school system in this town that may rival any in the State; but it does not complete the work. The rest, however, may be more easily accomplished, and just now is the favorable moment for action.—Our attention should at once be directed to grading, and to making such other arrangements as are necessary to secure the strictest harmony in the working of one school with another. and to place them all on equally high and important bases.

GRADING.

While the High School should receive the hearty support of every citizen, too much care cannot be bestowed upon the Primary and Grammar Departments. The High School was an essential condition to complete our system; but it should not be forgotten that one department is equally important with another,

and scholars and teachers, no less than parents, should consider that a position in the High School is no more honorable than a place in the lowest school.

Our object then should be to make every school in town equally attractive and useful, and to organize a system on such a basis, that they will all work together as a unit in affording opportunities for obtaining a thorough and practical education. To accomplish this, a thoroughly graded system is indispensable.

This is not the place to present a plan which shall be complete in all its parts; but the outlines may be briefly touched upon, leaving the details to the Superintendent, or Board of Education, on whom may devolve the duty of establishing so important a regulation.

It is a matter for future consideration how many grades and how many departments are necessary to supply our demands; but to awake an interest in the matter, I would suggest four departments, viz: Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School, and from two to four grades in each department. Commencing with the Primary, it may be divided into grade A, grade B, grade C, &c.; and a similar division be made in all the departments. These grades should form a regular progressive series, each higher commencing where the next lower ends—from the lowest in the Primary to the highest in the High School; and a corresponding course of study laid down which shall advance scholars, step by step, from their A B C, to a preparation for entering College, or engaging in any active business life. A list of the branches to be pursued in each grade with such regulations as may be thought necessary, should be placed in every school-room, that teachers and pupils may fully understand what is required of them, before any promotion to a higher grade will be allowed. This course of study should include in regular order, such branches and regulations as will best discipline and prepare scholars for the realities of life.

There would be found no serious difficulty in grading the village schools. These can and should be organized on the opening of the next terms. In the farming districts, it will take more time and some changes, to accomplish the work; but I can see no good reason, why these districts may not have as profitable schools—I should expect better scholars—as those in the village.

In the village, each department would occupy different school-rooms, while in the rural districts all, save the High School, must be together, under one teacher; but the grades and course of study, could be very similar, and the scholars in all parts of the town able to pursue the same course. The advantage of such

a system must be apparent to every one ; but is it practicable here ? I believe it is. An efficient Board of Education, re-districting the town, and a proper distribution of school money, will accomplish it .

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At present we have a Board of Education who control the High School, and a Town Superintendent who supervises the district schools, and a third Committee for the four schools in Dist. No. 17. These are entirely separated—the Board having no official business with the district schools, nor the Superintendents with the High School, nor these with each other.—This to a great extent separates the High School from the other departments, and gives rise to serious difficulties. The Superintendent is in doubt what course to advise in the schools under his charge, because he is ignorant of what is claimed to be the standard for admission into the High School ; and again the board having had no acquaintance with the standing of scholars while in the Grammar Schools, often find it difficult to decide who should, and who should not, be passed. Students should enter the High School when they have thoroughly mastered the branches in the other departments, and a committee whose duty it is to frequently visit the school rooms, is best calculated to decide when it is advisable to promote.

I say then, by all means, let there be one, and only one Board of Committee, and their first duty should be to grade the schools so far as practicable, and arrange a suitable course of study for each department. This Board may consist of three, five, or nine members, each having like responsibilities ; or one of the number may act as Superintendent of the district schools. The latter may be the better arrangement. Since School Committees, of all other persons, are most likely to receive the severest censure, they should be stiff enough in back bone and upper lip, to bear composedly any amount of fault-finding, and meanwhile will cheerfully go on doing what seems best for the general good.—The best interests of the schools demand, that this Committee should not be frequently changed.

RE-DISTRICTING.

I am aware of its being an unpopular move to advocate a reduction in the number of school districts ; but I am confirmed in the belief, that until this is done, no small portion of our school money will be little less than thrown away. When a school numbers less than fifteen scholars—and, by referring to the table

of statistics, it will be seen that we have them tapering down to ten, eight, six and four—the classes are so small—often consisting of a single member—that it is utterly impossible to create enthusiasm sufficient to accomplish any worthy object. But this is not all. When a squad of five or six small, backward scholars, sometimes divided into twenty or more classes, are turned into an old, dingy, dilapidated hovel, with broken doors and windows, seemingly to let the cold air in and the warm air out, and hard, mutilated benches, alike corrupting to the mind, and disturbing to the body, and every feature, internal and external, so gloomy and uncomfortable that nothing but an inferior teacher will enter it, it is time for some action to be taken toward a reform. There are, to our disgrace, just such instances in Claremont to-day; and it is a mortifying fact, that for every pupil who unfortunately is sent to such a place, it involves an annual expense of \$13.28, while in the largest and best schools in town, where the length of the terms is nearly twice as long, it costs only \$4.33.

I can see no hope of correcting this deplorable condition, save in reducing the number of schools. In all candor I ask, what else can be done; for I repeat, there are quite a large number of schools in town, that, on account of their small size, are almost worthless. The buildings are wholly unfit for their use; but it is a foolish outlay to erect and furnish new accommodations for so few scholars.

The table shows that we now have nineteen districts and twenty-five schools. I would recommend that the number of schools be reduced to eighteen, or at most nineteen. If the district system could be entirely abolished, and the whole town constitute one district, I believe our educational interests would be greatly benefitted by such an arrangement; but whether this be done or not, the number of schools should be so reduced that none should consist of less than twenty-five scholars.

The village schools MAY be graded and made profitable, without diminishing their number; though they are far from being in the best condition possible. If the act regulating the schools in Dist. 17 was repealed, I believe it would be better for all parties.

If some of the schools were longer they would be more interesting; but they will most likely improve in size from an increasing population. Had Nos. 1, 15 and 17 united, before they erected their elegant buildings, they might now have a system of graded schools unsurpassed by those in the cities, and requiring less money than is now expended. In place of the sixteen schools in the farming districts, ten, in my opinion, would serve a much better purpose.

Not wishing to have it understood that I claim to present the best division that can be made, I wish to show that a reduction is practicable. Commencing in the South-east corner of the town, Dist. No. 2 occupies all the territory south of the river, and east of Bible Hill, to the south and east limits of the town. That is just as it should be. In the east part, north of the river, are Nos. 11 and 12. These I would unite, and place the school house somewhere on the road leading from Geo. G. Clark's to R. R. Bunnell's. A portion of No. 11 might join No. 18.—No. 7 might remain without much change. The north part of No. 13, and the whole of Nos. 10 and 14 might go together, the south part of No. 13 joining No. 15. Nos. 4 and 19, and perhaps a part of No. 5, would form a good school, the building being in the vicinity of Levi B. Judkins'. No. 3, though too small for profit, might not easily be united with any other district. The South part of No. 5 and No. 8 might perhaps have a school house in common near the depot. Nos. 6 and 16 should be united. No. 9 and No. 18 need not be materially altered.—If such a division should be made, if I mistake not, no scholar would be obliged to go farther to school than some go now, and very few would live more than a mile or a mile and a half from the school house. Supposing the number of scholars remain the same as during the past winter, No. 2 would have thirty-three scholars. The district formed by uniting Nos. 11 and 12, thirty-five scholars. No. 7, thirty-two scholars. The district formed by joining Nos. 10 and 11, and a part of No. 13, thirty-one scholars. That from Nos. 4 and 19 about thirty-two scholars. No. 3, twenty-five scholars. That from a part of No. 5 and No. 8, about thirty scholars. That from Nos. 6 and 16, twenty scholars. No. 9, twenty-six scholars. No. 18 and part of No. 11, not far from thirty scholars.

Now what are the objections and the advantages arising from such a change? The most serious difficulty that is likely to be presented is, that it places the school house "too far from home." Another is, that either new buildings must be erected, or the old ones moved. Perhaps it may also be argued that the number of scholars will some time be greater in these districts than now.—That the distance which scholars will be obliged to travel to attend school will in some instances be increased, is very true; but will not the advantages to be derived a great deal more than counterbalance the disadvantage? The question merely comes to this, is a good school a mile or two distant more desirable than a poor one near at hand? By maintaining nineteen, in place of twenty-five schools, and properly grading them, instead of hav-

ing the different schools vary in size from four to sixty-three scholars, as the table shows was the case last summer, they would be greatly equalized. Most of them would consist of from thirty to forty scholars—a number sufficiently large to make them interesting and profitable, and to admit of being well graded.—The terms could be prolonged in length, or increased in number, and better teachers secured. Where now we have only a soggy sizzling, a blaze of enthusiasm might be kindled; and this with the same appropriation of school money that is now consumed.

As regards the matter of the required change in school buildings, is not every consideration in favor of reducing the number? The greater part of the things now used for school houses in the back districts, are no more than fit for pig-sties. Indeed, the poor animals, if obliged to inhabit them, would surely suffer, unless the creviced walls were battened to protect them from the chilling blasts of winter, and a cooling shade tree be provided in summer to stay the scorching sun-beams. As a sufficient number of pupils is essential to the success of a school, so also is a neat and comfortable building, with attractive surroundings, and convenient fixtures; but so long as our schools remain as small as they now are, these disgraceful “apologies for school houses” must continue to mar the aspect of our beautiful town, and stamp their baneful impress upon the characters of the young, who unfortunately are obliged to receive their school discipline within their dingy walls.

It would be the height of folly and extravagance to erect an elegant building for five or ten scholars; but if a plan, similar to the one here presented, should be carried out, there would be scholars enough to encourage the enterprise, and the expense would be divided among a larger number of persons. In case any district, as it now exists, has already been to the expense of providing a suitable school house, the district joining them, not having done the same, should be to a corresponding greater expense in moving and refitting the building, furnishing apparatus, and ornamenting the grounds. But will not the number of scholars in these districts be greater by and by, and make the schools unprofitably large? I see nothing to fear from such a source. We may reasonably expect that the village population will increase; but while the number of scholars in the farming districts will vary from time to time, is there any prospect that they will ever be so numerous as to over-run a convenient sized school room?

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MONEY.

It is often said that the village schools have more than their share of the public money. How, then, shall it be divided? Since the money for schools is raised as a town expense, for town uses, all parts should enjoy as nearly equal school privileges as circumstances will allow. It is not right that one section should have thirty-two weeks of good school, while another has but nineteen of an inferior quality. Nor is it right that a school of four scholars should be allowed the same proportion of the school money that one of sixty-three scholars receives, although there may be as intelligent scholars who are as anxious to obtain an education in the small school as in the large one. Here again we see the difficulty in attempting to operate so many schools, differing so widely in the number of scholars attending. Until our schools are reduced in number and more nearly equalized as to size, I see no way of improving upon the present mode of distributing the money, which is to first allow each district \$60.00, and to divide the balance according to the number of scholars. This, of course, gives to the village schools more of the money and longer terms than those in the farming districts; but, as already shown, it gives to each scholar in the village a much smaller sum than each in the small districts receives. The remedy here is apparent. Reduce the number of schools and make them as near the same size as possible, then the money will be about equally divided among them, and the farming community be no less favored than the village. Reducing the number of schools will be equal to increasing the amount of school money several hundred dollars; but a more liberal sum is necessary than is now appropriated, in order to have as much GOOD schooling as is desirable.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The subject of old school houses has engaged the attention of nearly every superintendent who has had charge of the schools in this town since my earliest recollection. I did not intend to mention the matter here, for I confess to having no hope of new buildings till a union of districts takes place. But trusting that the coming year will not pass without there being some move made toward grading and re-districting, and that new buildings will follow, I may as well give this subject a passing notice. The influence of a school house over a school is immense, and when a new one is erected see that it is pleasantly located, that the play grounds are ample, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery

and flowers, that in all its parts it is neat and tasty, well ventilated and rightly proportioned, and furnished with abundance of blackboard, maps, charts, &c. Give to the place a cheerful aspect. It will pay.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

I also thought to let the office of Prudential Committee escape this time; but I may be allowed to remind them that after our schools are united and graded, and sufficient money and suitable accommodations provided, so long as the law makes it one of their duties to hire teachers, they will be responsible for most of the failures that may occur; for, as every body knows, a poor teacher is not simply unprofitable, but positively ruinous to a school. If the district system could be abolished, or the town converted into one district. I believe the welfare of our schools would be largely increased, by having the Board of Education engage the teachers. I hope this may be brought about; but if the present custom be continued, let me urge upon committees the importance of procuring good instructors, cost what it may, and when good ones are secured use every effort to keep them for years. So long as one committee hires, and another approbates them, if it was understood that they must be examined and receive a certificate before being engaged, it would lessen some of the objections to the plan now adopted. The office of Superintendent, so far as it relates to examining teachers, would be much more effectual. What hinders this plan being acted upon the coming season.

CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Only about seventy per cent. of children in this town attend school. Many are "truants, without any regular and lawful occupation;" others are unlawfully employed in manufacturing establishments. The law regulating these evils should be more strictly regarded.

TEXT BOOKS.

At the commencement of the winter schools the text books were in a most unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Four different series of Geographies, three series of Readers, and four or five varieties of Spellers were in use; and in some instances nearly all of these kinds were found in the same school. The difficulties arising from this state of affairs were many and serious, and efforts were made to create a uniformity, and at the same time to apply a more modern and improved work on Geography. The project has been entirely successful, and involved but

slight expense. Guyot's Geographies, Sargent's Readers, and Sargent's Spellers, are now used, and no others, in every school in town, from the lowest to the High School, inclusive, save in the High School a higher speller is in use, and in District No. 6 the offer to exchange spellers without cost was not accepted.—The frequent changing of books when a good system has been settled upon cannot be too strongly condemned; and I see no good reason why these should not remain for a series of years.

I have been especially pleased in witnessing the lively interest which the new geographies have awakened. I do not hesitate to say that more has been accomplished in this important branch the past winter, than for years before. Map-drawing has been engaged in with much zeal.

In closing this report I feel it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the unprecedented liberality of our citizens in contributing so largely to the establishing of the High School. A more worthy enterprise could not have been engaged in; and you have no occasion to desire greater satisfaction than to realize that through succeeding generations your generous deeds will be looked upon as the great epochs of educational advancement in Claremont. I trust the work will go on till a system is perfected, which may not be inferior to the best in this Commonwealth. I earnestly hope that parties living in the small districts will speedily petition to the Selectmen and School Committee—the proper authorities—to have such districts united, and thus enlarge, and reduce the number of, our schools; or that the whole town be converted into one district.

O. B. WAY, Sup't of Schools.

Claremont, N. H., March 9, 1869.

REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF DIST. NO. 17, UNDER THE SOMERSWORTH ACT.

In compliance with the laws of the State, the Supt. of District No. 17 submits the following report for the year ending March 7, 1869 :

In making up the following report I have endeavored to be as concise as possible, consistent with the right of the community to know all that pertains to the welfare of the schools under my charge. Upon one or two points I speak at some length, because of the gravity of the subjects discussed. By the courtesy of

the Prudential Committee I am able to include some items in the table of statistics not usually published. I present the following

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS :

Length of schools in weeks, 30.

Number of teachers employed during the year, 6.

Whole number of different scholars connected with all the schools, 199.

Grammar, 44 ; Intermediate, 48 ; Primaries, 107.

The average number belonging to all the schools, 144.

Decrease during the year, 28.

The average attendance has been 113.

Grammar, 21 ; Intermediate, 30 ; Primaries, 62.

Decrease, for the year, 31.

The average percentage of attendance in all the schools, 78.

Grammar, 71 ; Intermediate, 81 ; Primaries, 68.

Amount of money appropriated to district by town, \$996.00.

Amount raised by the district for special uses, \$325.

Aggregate of expenditures, including salaries, fuel, care of fires, rooms, apparatus, &c., \$914.22.

Expense of painting Bluff school house and other repairs \$370.91.

Average cost of each scholar in all the schools, calculated on the average number belonging, \$8.92.

I call the attention of the district to the attendance in all the schools as indicated by the above. It demands the most serious consideration. The very best attendance (in the grammar school, winter term,) was only eighty-eight per cent., while in one of the Primaries it was only sixty per cent. during the third term, and only seventy for the year. In this latter case, the fault was not in the teacher. Besides being beloved by her scholars, she apparently did every thing in her power to secure regularity and punctuality of attendance. Of course, allowances must be made for the unusual prevalence during the year of diseases incident to children, and for absences occasioned by inclement weather, sickness in families, and other causes. But it is evident that all these causes combined ought not to reduce the attendance thirty or forty per cent. Manifestly there is culpable indifference on the part of some of the parents. Culpable, because they not only inflict an injury upon their own children by helping them form idle and careless habits, but also upon the whole school. The whole school suffers immensely by this irregularity. Classes are broken up, scholars anxious to go on are kept back, and the teacher becomes greatly discouraged. To

meet this growing evil I suggest, (1st,) that the district supplement its By-Laws with a rule requiring every scholar absent for more than two weeks for any cause, except sickness, to report to the superintendent, and render a satisfactory explanation before re-entering the school. 2d. That the incoming superintendent be requested to devise some new method of marking, by which the scholar shall be able to retain high standing only by constancy, united with attention to his studies and good behavior.

The changes for the year in text books have been the following: Guyot's Geographies have taken the place of Colton and Fitch's in all the schools. Walton's Mental Arithmetics have taken the place of Greenleaf's in the Primaries and Intermediate, and Colburn's ordered to be used exclusively in the Grammar.

In the Primaries the teachers were required to teach Geography to beginners by familiar conversation and reading. After two terms a text book was put into the hands of the pupil. The experiment has satisfied me that scholars will make greater progress in one year by this method, than in two by the one formerly pursued. The child using a text book, often commits everything to memory without catching a single definite idea; or, if he faintly apprehends one, it soon escapes him, with the words that suggested it. As every one knows, many of our teachers are easily beguiled into thinking that the child has mastered the subject because the words of the lesson are recited glibly. But when no text book is used, the teacher is compelled, by the use of simple language and illustrations, to impart ideas, to give the child definite conceptions. I do not hesitate to recommend that this course be pursued in future with beginners in Geography.— I also here recommend the passage of a rule, forbidding the teachers to allow any pupil to commit to memory and repeat the words of the text book. One of the greatest defects of our schools is the great lack of oral instruction. Most of the teachers adhere altogether too slavishly to the text book. Some of them seem to have taken for their model the teacher of a quarter of a century ago, who sat crouched in a chair before his class, with a book resting on his knees, from which he read somebody's questions in fine print, and to which he received mechanical answers in language which neither pupil nor teacher understood. The best teachers always have an order of exercises to which they rigidly adhere, but so thoroughly prepare themselves for the work of the day as to seldom need a book. Then they come before their classes, and so frame their questions as to lead their pupils to express their own thoughts and use their own language

—a matter of untold importance to them. But I see no way of emancipating every teacher from this bondage to the book but by enacting such a rule as above indicated and requiring the Superintendent to enforce it.

The final examination in Mental Arithmetic in the Primaries abundantly justified the introduction of Walton's. The classes never appeared better.

As said above, Colburn's was ordered to be used exclusively in the Grammar School. I am now persuaded that it would have been better if the study of it had been required in every class in the school throughout the year. I believe the rank attained in written Arithmetic at the examination for admission to the High School, would be increased at least fifty per cent. if every pupil was required to master Colburn's in the Grammar School, or at least pursue it during his entire stay there.

Some little attention has been given in all the schools to Music and Drawing, but not one half as much as the subjects demand. Very few teachers are competent to impart instruction in these branches, and of course, what they attempt to do is done with little enthusiasm, and, consequently, with no marked success. Would it not pay to employ a special teacher in these branches for at least one term in a year?

Our Primary schools may be reported in a very prosperous condition. Much was gained by retaining the same teachers throughout the year. The school on Pearl Street was too much crowded during the summer term. It was quite impossible for the teacher to know the wants and failings of each scholar, and give to each some individual attention. We must not expect to find very thorough work in any school of above forty pupils.

The Primary Schools are second to none in importance.—There our very best teachers should be placed; and they should be regarded of the same rank, if not the professional and moral superiors, of the teachers of subsequent grades. The foolish idea that successful Primary teachers ought to be promoted should never be entertained. If necessary to set this matter right, let them be paid better than other teachers.

The same remark may be made in reference to the Intermediate School, as was made above in reference to the Primaries.

The Grammar School suffered somewhat during the year from change of teachers; but each term the scholars were under the charge of most judicious and pains taking instructors.

Did space permit, much might be said in praise of the energy and devotion of all connected with the school. My sincere ac-

knowledgements are due to all the teachers for their hearty co-operation with me in my labors.

F. W. TOWLE, Sup't Dist. No. 17.

REPORT OF STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The Committee do not feel that an elaborate report will be expected of them at this time, as only one term has been completed, and that a short one. The school was opened on the 2d day of Sept. last under the charge of Doct. N. Barrows, as principal, with Miss Mary Wightman, and Miss Hattie Freley, assistants, and closed its first term on the 25th day of November, passing a very satisfactory examination at its close; the number of Pupils, about one hundred, of which seven or eight were from other towns.

The second term will close on Friday, the 12th of March.—The number of pupils was about the same at the commencement of the term, but has been considerably less toward the close, owing to sickness, in part, and in part to a desire, as it seems, to avoid the examination at the close of the term, much to the annoyance of the Principal and injury of the school and scholars.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the school has thus far been a success; meeting all reasonable expectations, but it is capable of great improvement, without doubt.

The Committee have appropriated for the purchase of books for reference, and maps, about \$200; and more are much needed. They have also ventured to purchase a Piano, which cost \$400, besides expense of freight, &c., which, with the salaries of teachers, fuel, &c., will probably make the expenses of the year a little exceed the appropriation of \$2500 by the town. They have done this because it seemed to them a profitable investment.—Many of our citizens have visited the school, and more should have done so. It is hoped the citizens will be willing to cheerfully appropriate the amount needed to maintain the school on such a basis as shall make it an honor to the town, and to the liberal donor by whose munificent gift it has been established.

The committee would recommend an appropriation of \$300 for the deficiency of the first year, and at least \$2500 for another year, as it is very desirable that the philosophical and other apparatus should be obtained.

The school is yet an experiment the success of which, at pres-

ent depends upon the liberality of the people of the town. We hope some day to see it able to stand, and, self-supporting, go alone, so far as funds are concerned, but to bring about so desirable a result we must show that we appreciate it as it is.

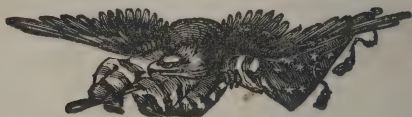
We may have erred, as a Committee, in the management of the affairs of the school, but we have endeavored to promote its interest, we lacked experience.

It seems desirable to have all the public schools in town united in their management under one general system and we hope the town will take the matter into serious consideration, and authorize the experiment to be made.

The committee desire to testify unreservedly to the zeal, ability and devotion of the principal, Dr. N. Barrows, to the welfare of the institution and the pupils; to the excellent discipline maintained; to the high moral tone inculcated and prevailing in the school, and to the mutual esteem and confidence existing between pupils and teachers—thus ensuring the highest attainable benefits contemplated in the establishment of the institution.—The Committee regard the results, thus far, as most encouraging and satisfactory. Our young people who are enjoying—literally enjoying, the advantages which the school affords, are lifted at once to a higher intellectual plane; to an increased self-respect; to a better knowledge of their powers and capacities, and to a juster appreciation of their obligations to society. The school needs only the continued fostering care of the people to become at once the pride and the blessing of the present and future generations. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. L. GODDARD,
JOHN S. WALKER,
HIRAM WEBB,
H. W. PARKER,
IRA COLBY, JR.

THE NATIONAL EAGLE.



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